(XXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1480.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1774.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Please to insert the following in your paper, and you will oblige your humble servant

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

Elk-Ridge, *January* 14, 1774.

TO DOCTOR CHARLES WHIESENTHALL.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to my promise at Mr. Coale's, I now give you an opportunity of publicly supporting your opinion in regard to the impropriety of bleeding him, by which you will be enabled to support it on rational principles, and then corroborate it by producing facts and approved practical authorities.

You will no longer labour under an unintelligible dialect, to which your deficiency in point of argumentation, can be attributed—it would have made its appearance by the middle of September last, had not the printing thereof been deferred, by its being sent to Mr. Goddard, who for want of hands, &c. could not publish it.

It is with reluctance, that I enter into a public controversy; it is with diffidence, that I enter into a dispute with Dr. Whiesenthall. (*A*)

However great your character may be, as to your medical abilities, when you advance an opinion, (tending to depreciate the character of another person) which is repugnant to reason, facts and authority; the propriety thereof ought to be questioned, every circumstance relative thereto be maturely considered, and those of the greatest weight should influence.

I hope in the sequel of this, to prove you have advanced such an opinion; whether the source thereof, may be from prejudice or ignorance, I will not take on me to determine; though there are reasons for suspecting both.

I cannot conceive, without you intended prejudice, what could have induced you to conceal your opinion from me; after having public and private opportunities to deliver it; and when Mr. Coale had laid upwards of 40 days, for you then to say, "it is a pity that Mr. Coale had been blooded, as an apostеme would have formed, which might have carried off his complaints, which by bleeding was prevented, though I mean not to censure Dr. Howard, as I or any person might have done the same at that time; but the course of the disorder has induced me to think it wrong," or words to that purpose. That had he not been blooded, an apostеme would have formed, which would have carried off his disorder long since, or words to that purpose.

That you have acquired a reputation as a person of great medical abilities, is not to be questioned; but the propriety of such an acquisition, I doubt, and am of the opinion, it has been obtained more from subtleness, audacity, and mean insinuations, than by real merit. I cannot be persuaded, that a person who is destitute of a general knowledge of the human frame, also unacquainted with the writings of some of the greatest practical physicians; can be properly qualified to form a just idea of a disorder; or be able to distinguish the effect from the cause: that you labour under such deficiencies, I shall hereafter take on me to prove.

I shall now propose a few questions to you, which I hope you will be candid in answering. Was not Mr. Coale's case stated to you, and the method of treatment delivered, when you was called into consultation, the 16th day of May, the 7th day of his disorder? did you make the least objection to what had been done; or recommend any other medicine; besides, what you have been informed, he was taking? did you make any objection when you was called on the 2d day of June, the 14th day of his disorder; and was there not a mutual agreement, in regard to the manner of treating him; save only in the use of claret, which you observed might heat, if it was not genuine; or even did you insinuate to me that bleeding might have been prejudicial to him? had you not both public and private opportunities to deliver your sentiments? what could have induced you, to have concealed your opinion from me, and deliver it to a person not capable of forming an idea of the propriety? did you not expect that your opinion would have weight with her, also that she would communicate it to the family? Now granting that Mr. Coale had died, that your assertion had convinced them I was wrong: what would have been the natural consequence? why that Dr. Howard, was incapable of forming a judgment of his disorder, and agreeable to Dr. Whiesenthall, hastened him out of this world. What a censure I should here have laboured under, and you the author: how consistent is such behaviour to the character of a gentleman? what method could I have of extricating myself, had I not accidentally been told of it. It is certain it was not your intent for me to hear it; otherways you would have mentioned it to me: though it had not the desired impression, Mr. Coale candidly declared, I am sensible of the great and speedy relief I felt. I shall now deliver a state of Mr. Coale's case, and after making some observations thereon, leave it to the candid and judicious part of mankind to determine.

Mr. William Coale had the measles in January 1773, after they dried, he was attended with a lax, for which he took gentle purges; at times afterwards he was afflicted with a cough, and slight pains of the breast. In April he was attacked with an acute pain of the shoulder, which at times would go off. On the 19th day of May, the pain of the shoulder increased. On the 20th he was taken with an acute pain of the side of his breast, extending to the shoulder, which was increased on breathing.

In the evening he was taken with a sensation of coldness, (though no real ague) which was succeeded with a fever; the pain of his side increased, extending to the shoulder, collar bone, and shoulder blade; sore to the touch with a small tumefaction, dry cough; he could not make a full inspiration, or lay on the affected side; there was a sensation of suffocation and the respiration quick: the pulse quick, hard, and seemingly contracted. About 12 ounces of blood were now taken away from the arm of the affected side, on which his pulse became more full. The blood drawn, was very dense and florid; after standing several hours; seperated very little serum. On the 21st, the pain very violent, an increased soreness of the side; great oppression of breathing, anxiety, restlessness, heat about the præcordia; the face of a dark red colour; the feet and legs of a livid; the pulse quick, full, hard, and intermitting, and 115 pulsations in a minute. About 16 ounces of blood were taken from the same arm, which appeared on standing, to be dense and florid, seperated very little serum: his feet were put into warm water, and a blister applyed to the side. On the 22d, his pulse slower, softer, and quite regular; the dark redness of his face, the lividness of his feet and legs gone, the pain of his side, restlessness, anxiety, &c. quite removed: the pain of the shoulder much abated; he could now make a full inspiration—the blister never drew—the pulse 100. On the 23d, much amended, pulse only 90? On the 24th, the pain and inflammation of the shoulder returned, extending to the collar bone, and about three inches down the breast, with great soreness; also the whole arm become swelled, pulse 116. He had taken at first the tart. emit. to promote a few pukes, and cleanse the primæ viæ: afterwards took a solution thereof in such quantities, as to promote the secretions and excretions of the body in general, without exciting him to vomit; also was used between whiles, camph. nitr. sp. minden. tart. regenerat, &c. successively; though the tart. emet. was used during the whole time of using the others. He was now cupped on the pained part, and about half a gill of blood taken: emollient fomentations used, pulse 115, full, and moderately hard; tongue moist; pain in the evening, something abated. On the 25th, much the same, pulse 112. On the 26. pulse 110, sypmtoms much as yesterday; Dr. Whiesenthall visited him—the same regimen and medicines continued, there was an alteration made in the colour of the solution of tart. emet. by adding a little spirit of lavender, and now instead of its being dissolved in a small quantity of water, it was in a much larger, and the quantity taken, increased in proportion. (*B*) On the 27th, pulse and pain as yesterday. On the 28th, in the morning, pulse 108, evening 115: sweated moderately. On the 29th, sweating increased; a plaster was applied to the shoulder, composed of camph. and cantharid. which drew a blister. On the 30th, pain more easy, sweated profusely. June 1st, inflammation and swelling lessened. On the 2d, inflamnation and pain decreased, pulse 168; from this time the pain and inflammation gradually left the shoulder.

On the 31st day of May, he complained of a sensation of stiffness in his knee, which after a few days began to swell; the foot and leg become œdematous: the knee began to be painful and inflamed; in about twelve days from its first becoming stiff, there appeared a fluctuation above the knee, which was opened, and discharged about half a gill of serum. The pain still continuing with an inflammation and contraction of the limb: various applications were made use of, such as emollient and discutient fomentions; resolving embrocations and emollient poultrices; all without easing the pain or abating the inflammation: astringent applications were used, which procured ease; though the inflammation and swelling still remained? during this time he laboured under profuse sweats, which stopped on the 1st of July, and he had a diarrhœa, which exhausted him much, but it was stopped in a few days. On the 4th of July there appeared a fluctuation below the knee: though he refused having it opened till the 6th; when the operation was performed, and then discharged a considerable quantity of pus, mixed with water, and an oily substance: after this, he had several collections about the knee, and one half way down the leg; the top of the shin-bone could be felt with the probe which seemed very rough.

On the 20th of August, his leg and part of the thigh was taken off, which was dissected. I found a large collection of putrid matter, lay between the muscles and thigh bone, which had its periosteum off in several places, for three inches above the knee. The patella (or knee pan) was like to a honeycomb and quite rotten. The top of the shin bone carious, and extended down on one side for three inches. The capsular ligament quite destroyed; also all the tendinous parts of the muscles about the knee.

In the interstices of the muscles down the leg, some places was matter, others serum and grumous blood. The cellular-membrane about the ancle and foot, was near an inch thick, and the cells filled with a gelatinous substance. Some of the muscles of the leg appeared of a greenish colour, and very flaccid.

"I hereby certify that the state of my case, as delivered by Dr. Ephraim Howard, is to the best of my knowledge true in every particular. I was instantly relieved on his bleeding me the second time, and the pain of my side, cough, difficulty of breathing, anxiety and every other symptom (except a small pain of my shoulder) went off, and I remained free from pain for two days; but on the 5th day from my attack, the pain and inflammation of my shoulder and upper part of my breast returned violently. I also declare that Dr. Howard from my first being taken told me of the ill consequences that might entue an apostemation, and observed that my disorder was a species of a plurisy, and that it was the intercostal muscles that were inflamed, which occasioned the pain of the side, by which the lungs might be affected, as they could not be expanded; and in case the pain and inflammation was not removed it would be dangerous; and further observed to me that apostemations of the muscles, and in particular the tendinous parts were always very obstinate and attended with danger; being very different from common apostems. Witness my hand, this 9th day of September, 1773.

WILLIAM COALE.

As the measles leave the body in a state disposed to inflammation, I presume it gave rise to the cough, lax, and pain of the breast he laboured under. Dr. Sydenham, p. 177, when treating of the measles and the propriety of bleeding in complaints of the breast, which so frequently succeeds them, observes, "and in reality by bleeding I have snatched abundance of children from imminent death. This disorder attacks children on the departure of the measles, and proves so fatal, that it may justly be esteemed one of the principal ministers of death, destroying greater numbers than the small-pox: nor have I hitherto discovered any other certain method of conquering it. Bleeding also cures the looseness, which, as we said, succeeds the measles; for as it arises from the effluvia of the inflamed blood flowing into the intestines; as is likewise usual in the plurisy, peripneumony and other diseases caused by inflammation &c."

I am induced to believe that people who have had the measles, for several months afterwards, are more disposed to inflammatory disorders, than those who did not labour under it. This spring past the measles was very rife; at which time, I was called to great numbers who had contracted cold; by which they became affected with violent pains of the breast accompanied with fevers, which were removed by copious bleeding.

From considering the acute pain of the side of his breast; it being sore to the touch, not being able to lay on the affected side, difficult respiration; the pain being increased on making a full inspiration, extending to the shoulder, clavicle, and under the shoulder blade; a dry cough; a tumefaction of the side and shoulder, attended with a quick and hard pulse. It appears to me that there was an inflammation of the intercostal muscles, the pectoralis major and the scapulary &c. that his disorder properly came under the denomination of a spurious plurisy; as is very well described by Dr. Huxham, p. 234. "A violent pain on either side of the breast, attended with an acute

(*A*) *My diffidence does not arise from any idea, I form of your being a powerful antagonist, in consequence of your great medical abilities; but am conscious, what a weight your bare assertion may have; as the public, in general, entertain so high an opinion of your knowledge in physic, which I think is owing to two causes. First mankind being too credulous. Secondly being unacquainted with your mean artifice.*

The great credulity of mankind in general, lays them open for imposition; perhaps in no case oftner imposed on than in physic, (as it daily demonstrated, from the great character, many an empyric acquires) as it is a science, few obtain any considerable knowledge of, except those who make it their profession.

A person may have extensive knowledge abstracted from physic; yet in that particular, be as much imposed on, as the most illiterate peasant.

I am of the opinion, your present reputation depends on this, that by your low cunning you have taken an advantage of their credulity. I am in hopes the reader will detach himself from the bare assertion of either party, and draw his conclusion from the reasons, facts, and authorities, adduced in support of each opinion.

(*B*) *Query, whether that could be of service, only as a deception, the family thinking it a new medicine.*

fever, is commonly called a pluriſy, and this whether it ariſes from an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles, the perioſteum of the ribs, or the pleura itſelf, which laſt indeed, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeaking, is only the true pluriſy; the former being a ſpecies of an inflammatory rheumatiſm, and are called baſtard pluriſies. However as they greatly affect the reſpiration when violent, they are always attended with much more ill conſequences, than rheumatic pains in other parts of the body, and demand a particular regard and a ſpeedy removal &c. 243. The ſoreneſs to the touch, the pain on lying on the affected ſide, and chiefly on a full inſpiration, the tumor and redneſs of the part which ſometimes appears, diſtinguiſh this from the internal pluriſy.

The juſtly celebrated Frederick Hoffman, phyſician to the king of Pruſſia, gives a very pretty definition of a ſpurious pluriſy in his opera omnia, tom. i. ſect. ii. cap. vi. p. 137. "Hæ igitur inter ſe diſſidentis inflammationum in thorace ſpecies probe ſunt diſcernendæ a medico, per notas quaſdam eſſentiales & characteriſticas, jam ſigillatim commemorandas. In pleuritide quippe ſpuria dolor eſt valde acutus & pungitivis lateris, qui etiam tactu augetur, decubitus in latere affecto difficilis, tuſſis ſicca, ſine ejectione materiæ pituitoſæ, vel cruentæ, dolorem tamen, ſi valida eſt exacerbans juncta, etiam ſimul eſt febris, cum pulſu ſubduco, depreſſo & frequenti, &c.

From the quick, hard and ſeeming contracted pulſe, I looked on the fever accompanying his complaints to be of the inflammatory kind, and my opinion was corroborated from the pulſe riſing in opening a vein. On viſiting him the ſecond day of his diſorder, I found his pulſe very quick, full, hard, and intermitting; his face of a dark red colour, the legs and feet of a purple, the pain greatly increaſed, great oppreſſion of breathing, and a heat about the præcordia. *(C)*

Dr. Hoffman gives a very good diagnoſtic of an inflammation from the pulſe in his de pulſuum natura & genuina differentia & uſu in praxi opera omnia, tom. 3. p. 243. "porro ſi pulſus durus percipitur, inflammationis in partibus membranaciis nervoſis ſignum fere indivulſum eſſe ſolet. Durities enim hæc pulſus ſive nimis arteriæ tenſio vibratroque, ſpaſmodici quicquam, quod ex conſenſu inflammationis & doloris oritur indicat, &c."

The ſigns of an inflammatory diſorders are well deſcribed by Dr. Smith, phyſician of Middleſex hoſpital, in a pamphlet, p. 121 ſays, "Have we any certain criterion, to diſtinguiſh an inflammatory from any other kind? The heat, throbing pain, and fever will generally ſuffice, to form a diagnoſtic of an inflammation, but the pulſe for the moſt part will prove an unerring guide, as it will be always quickened and moſt frequently full, hard and tenſe &c."

Now looking on Mr. Coale's as a topical inflammation; the next thing to be conſidered is, in what manner inflammations terminate: the great profeſſor Boerhaave ſays by reſolution, ſuppuration, mortification or ſchirrhus. Which of theſe is the moſt eligible? I am of the opinion by reſolution; as it's quicker, pleaſanter, and attended with leſs danger. The great practical phyſician Van Swieten, in his commentaries on Boerhaave's aphoriſms, vol. i. p. 693, ſays, "omnium optimam eſſe inflammationis curam, quæ per reſolutionem fit, nullus dubitat, ſæpe acutem non in poteſtate medici vel chirurgi hanc obtinere, &c."

Dr. Smith when treating of inflammations, ſays, "from what has been obſerved of the ſeveral events of inflammation, we ſhall readily determine which of them is the moſt eligible and to be wiſhed for; and that is reſolution, eſpecially when it happens to an internal part, is by all means to be attempted, as being the ſafeſt, and attended with the leaſt trouble, danger, and difficulty: pamphlet, p. 38. The juſtly celebrated Dr. Gregory, late profeſſor of the practice of phyſic in the univerſity of Edinburg, when ſpeaking of nature, ſays, In all caſes of topical inflammations, and particular thoſe of the breaſt, nature is not to be depended on, but they are to be removed with all ſpeed; for while thou art waiting to ſee her efforts, your patient is carried off by ſuffocation or gangrene. Now granting a reſolution is the moſt ſalutary termination of an inflammation. What is the indication? I am of the opinion it is to abate the increaſed impetus of blood, prevent ſo great a determination to the inflamed parts, leſſen its impulſe, take off the ſpaſm and tenſion of the veſſels, and promote the ſecretions and excretions of the body.

Bleeding appears to me to anſwer every indication in a ſuperior degree; it takes off the ſpaſm and tenſion, abates the impetus of the blood, prevents ſo great a determination to the affected parts, in conſequence thereof the impulſe is leſſened, and by ſo ſudden a depreſſion a general relaxation is induced; from which the ſecretions and excretions are more eaſily promoted; alſo it acts as a ſedative by which the inflammatory ſtimulus is abated.

Dr. Langriſh, p. 126, ſays, "for though it may be remarked, that bleeding during its performance increaſes the blood's velocity, eſpecially in the canal that is cut, and its correſponding arteries; yet ſuch an augmentation quickly ceaſes, and a ſlower motion is ſoon the conſequence of the blood's diminution in quantity. And it muſt be confeſſed ſince diminiſhing the quantity of blood reduces the force of it, ſo it increaſes the ſoftneſs of the fleſh and laxity of the veſſels," &c. Dr. Smith, p. 99, ſays, "That we may procure a reſolution of inflammation, our attempts ſhould be to reduce the proper bounds of febrile impetus; to remove and enervate the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and allay the increaſed oſcillatory contractions of the veſſels, every fever is its own cure; all that art can do, is to regulate the febrile impetus and provide for the relief of the ſymptoms, as an inflammation is a partial fever, we ſhall find when the cauſe is removed, the powers of nature rightly moderated will ſuffice for its cure: but as in general the patient is plethoric, and the actions of the veſſels and impetus of the circulation are greatly inceaſed in all diſeaſes of this kind; and by theſe means, from the too rapid motion of the fluids, and diſtenſion of the veſſels, the regular ſecretions and excretions cannot be given off, nor the extravaſated fluids abſorbed; it will be found an affair of the higheſt importance to reduce to proper bounds the circulating powers, by plentiful and repeated blood-letting and other evacuations," &c. Dr. Huxham, when treating of pluriſies and the neceſſity of giving anodines, ſays, "Therefore ever remember, before you enter on them, the lancet is not to be ſparingly uſed, when the pain is very violent, the pulſe very hard, quick and tenſe, and the fever high." Van Swieten, Vol. I. p. 198, ſays, "Dum vaſa nimis diſtenta ſe contrahere nequeunt, ſuffocatur circulatio, pulſus inſipit languidus fieri, imo ſtatuarum inſtar obrigeſcunt, ſimul & larga venæ ſectione ſolvitur hæc plenitudo." The great profeſſor Boerhaave, aphoriſm 396, when ſpeaking of inflammations and an increaſed impetus of blood, ſays, "Impetum arterioſi ſanguinis minuendo, per eductionem ſanguinis," &c. The juſtly celebrated Frederick Hoffman, in his opera omnia, tom. iii. p. 266, when ſpeaking of bleeding, and in what caſes it preſerves life and health, ſays, "Pleuritides, peripneumoniæ, anginæ, nephritides, & id genus aliæ inflammationes vel principaliter adſtigunt vel ſecundario ſuperveniunt aliis morbis ob ſanguinem copioſiorem ſpiſſioremque factum, qualis & vena miſſus plerumque apparet." Celſus, lib. ii. cap. 10. when ſpeaking in what caſes bleeding is requiſite, ſays, "Et vehemens febris, ubi rubet corpus, plenæque venæ tument, ſanguinis detractionem requirit: item viſcerum morbi nervorumque reſolutio & rigor & diſtentio, quicquid denique fauces difficultate ſpiritus ſtrangulat, quicquid intolerabilis dolor eſt, & quacunque de cauſa ruptum aliquid intus atque colliſum eſt, item malus corporis habitus, omnes acuti morbi, qui modo non infirmitate, ſed onere nocet. Van Swieten, Vol. ii. p. 306, when ſpeaking of heat in fevers, recommends that blood be taken till fainting; by which all the actions ceaſe and a coolneſs ſoon ſucceeds: and particularly recommends large and repeated bleedings in all caſes with great heat. Alſo in p. 255. Vol. ii. obſerves in caſes where the febrile impetus is great, bleeding is highly neceſſary, for without it is abated, the ſmall veſſels are deſtroyed, the moſt fluid parts of the blood diſſipated, the humours inſpiſſated and never afterwards to be reſolved.

You could not with any propriety conſider the inflammation as critical, as it preceded the fever: but it would have been more conſiſtent to have looked on the fever as ſymptomatical, and that it would have been removed by abating the impetus of blood, removing the inflammatory diatheſis, and preventing ſo great a determination to the affected parts, by which the pain and inflammation would be leſſened. Huxham, p. 254, ſays, "As pain is a ſtimulus, which greatly quickens the circulation, and heats the blood, and derives likewiſe more than natural to the pained part, it cannot but increaſe the inflammation." Alſo Van Swieten, vol. i. p. 363. "Dum enim acerbus talii dolor torquet, fere ſemper aliqua febris adeſt." Alſo, p. 366. "Hinc pleuritide, dum ſimul ſolida febris adeſt dolor intolerabilis naſcitur; quia magno impetu urgentur humores in locum obſtructum & vaſo dilatando fibras nervoſas horum vaſorum tututuram facientes magna vi diſtrahunt. Omnia ergo illud, quod minuit impetum & velocitatem circuitus humorum, ſedabit dolorem uti quotidiana obſervata docent venæ ſectio enim ad animi deliquium uſque inſtituta iſico ſæpe tollit, vel ſaltem plurimum levat, auctiſſimæ etiam pleuritidis dolores. Alſo, p. 214, when treating of obſtructions, obſerves, although the ancients were ignorant of the circulation, yet they bleed very freely, and recommend bleeding till the perſon faints; in caſes of vehement pain, ardent fevers, and inflammations; as may be ſeen in Galen. comment. i. in aphoriſm. Hippocrat. chart. tom. ix. p. 40. Alſo in his de curandi ratione per venæ ſectionem, cap. 12. chart. tom. ix. p. 441 & 442.

I cannot think that any perſon qualified for a phyſician would have omitted repeating bleeding on the 2d day, when they found their patient labouring under a difficulty of breathing, an acute pain of the ſide and ſhoulder, the face of a dark red colour, the feet and legs of a livid, reſtleſſneſs, anxiety, a great heat about the præcordia, with a quick, hard, full and interrupted pulſe: nor no perſon of ſenſe condemn the propriety thereof, when the pulſe became more ſoft, ſlower, and quite regular, the pain, anxiety, and every other ſymptom removed in a few hours afterwards (that this was the caſe with Mr. Coale I hope his certificate removes all doubt). The obſervations of Dr. Huxham are very judicious. Says he, "If the ſymptoms are not relieved by the firſt bleeding after 8, 10 or 12 hours, more blood ſhould be drawn, nay even ſooner if they become more aggravated, and this muſt be repeated, if the fever, oppreſſion, anxiety and difficulty of breathing increaſe or continue equally ſevere: eſpecially if blood drawn appears very firm and denſe, or covered over with a tough yellowiſh coat or buff, as it is called; which however very frequently doth not appear till the ſecond or third bleeding, though the ſymptoms may indicate a very high inflammation, &c. But it frequently happens that the pulſe even at the very beginning ſeems obſcure and depreſſed, irregular and ſuggish, and ſometimes intermitting, the patient at the ſame time complaining of great weakneſs and oppreſſion, which would ſeem to contraindicate bleeding, and yet the load at the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, great anxiety and heat about the præcordia loudly demand it: this often puzzles the young practitioner, but he ſhould conſider, that ſuch a ſudden want of ſtrength, ſpirits and pulſe, doth not ariſe from a want of blood, as the duration of the diſeaſe for a few hours, or a day or two, cannot be ſuppoſed to have exhauſted the vital liquid to any conſiderable degree." The truth is, not the defect, but the too great quantity of blood, in ſuch caſes is the uſual cauſe of the ſymptoms; for the blood veſſels being over loaded with humours, and diſtended beyond the due tone, cannot act with ſufficient vigour, &c. Hence indeed ſoon follows a deficiency of ſpirits from want of a due circulation of blood and proper ſecretion of them, and thence a tendency to ſtagnation, concretion, and a large train of direful ſymptoms, and even death itſelf, unleſs timely prevented by ſufficient bleeding, &c. So that in ſuch caſes letting of blood is ſo far from weakening, that it really raiſes the power of nature, as is always evident on drawing blood from plethoric perſons, labouring under an oppreſſed pulſe as it is properly called, which is found conſtantly to raiſe on bleeding." p. 179 and 183. Dr. Smith, p. 57. when ſpeaking of bleeding and the quantity to be taken, ſays, "The pulſe and mitigation of the ſymptoms will however generally prove ſufficient and our beſt guides, ſome may require only a few ounces, others ſome pounds to anſwer a proper indication." Again, p. 51. "The pulſe is the beſt and ſureſt guide, for whenever it is full, ſtrong or tenſe, bleeding is indicated, as it ſhews a real plethora or an increaſed impetus of blood." Sydenham recommends that bleeding be repeated till the pain and inflammation is quite removed. Swan's Sydenham, 1742. Frederick Hoffman, tom. i. p. 137. recommends bleeding to be repeated, whenever the pain is violent, oppreſſion of breathing great, &c. Alſo does Priagle, Cleghorn, Hillary and every great practical phyſician.

I preſume, from your ſaying to me that by taking of blood, I took away the ſtamina vitæ, that you muſt have looked on it, that the fever was an effect of nature to throw off ſomething morbific; and that nature was not able to bring on a concoction from a ſtate of debility which was induced by bleeding. If ſuch were your ideas, why did you recommend the ſame regimen and medicines to be continued, as the ſyſtem was already too much debilitated, for it is certain they tended to leſſen the tenſion, of courſe increaſe the debility, and in reality produce the ſame effect on the ſyſtem as bleeding, though not ſo ſudden? For what reaſon could you be afraid of claret's not being genuine and might heat? As in all caſes where the vis vitæ is oppreſſed from too great a debility, corroborants and gentle ſtimulants are indicated *(D)*.

It is not a time now to enter into any theoretical diſquiſitions, as I propoſe to ſupport my opinion, from the facts and obſervations of the greateſt practical phyſicians. The notions of antiquity concerning fevers were, that it was an effect of nature to throw off the morbific matter, and that it required a certain time for concoction; as Hippocrates obſerves, "concocted and not crude humours are to be evacuated;" but whoever will obſerve their practice, they will find in caſes of topical inflammations and an increaſed impetus of blood, they were not regulated by their ſpeculative notions; they bleed freely and uſed every method to procure a reſolution, and abate the increaſed impetus of the circulation; and did not wait for nature to effect a cure, experience having taught them the danger of ſuch delays. The great Dr. Sydenham alſo called a fever the effect of nature to throw off ſomething morbific, but obſerve his practice, no one bleed more free in topical inflammations, or in caſes of an increaſed impetus of blood. If a reſolution was not procured in four days, they thought it improper to attempt any evacuations afterwards, as it diſturbed nature and a concoction could be produced. But experience does not warrant it; the more modern phyſicians find, if the ſymptoms run high at any time of the diſorder, bleeding is requiſite, as in caſes of great pain, difficulty of breathing, &c. with a full, hard, quick pulſe. It appears the antients were not altogether ignorant of the neceſſity (although it was contrary to their theoretical notions). In Van Swieten, vol. iii. p. 36. you will find a caſe taken from Hippocrates of a perſon who laboured under a pluriſy, with a great degree of ſuffocation, for which he was bleed largely on the 8th day of the diſorder, by which his complaints were removed. Alſo, p. 39. there is mention made of a perſon labouring under a pluriſy, who was bleed twice in large quantities in the beginning of his diſorder, which removed his complaints; but on the 5th day every ſymptom returned with more violence, and the perſon ſeemed to be dying; the feet were quite cold; they were put into warm water and a vein opened in each foot, but they did not diſcharge a drop of blood, then they were put into water ſo hot as to take off the ſkin, and a large quantity of blood diſcharged, which had ſuch an effect, that the perſon which before appeared to be half dead, happily recovered *(E)*.

(C) On conſidering theſe ſymptoms it appeared to me, that they were increaſed from the great impetus of blood, and that a ſtagnation and mortification might ſoon enſue, if the impetus thereof was not abated, the inflammatory ſtimulus removed, and the too great tenſion of the ſyſtem taken off, nothing anſwers the ſeveral indications ſo well as bleeding, as is obſerved by Hoffman, Huxham, Sir John Pringle, Hillary, Boerhaave, Van Swieten, De Haen, Cleghorn, Sydenham, and every approved practical writer. The event confirmed my ſuggeſtion, as the next day after the ſecond bleeding, every ſymptom was removed; his pulſe came down from 115 to 100, as may be ſeen from the hiſtory of his caſe.

(D) Such abſurdities and contradictions, I am perſuaded, the ſubtilty of a Whiteſnathall cannot reconcile.

(E) This caſe is ſimilar to Mr. Coale's in ſome particulars, as the ſymptoms being removed by bleeding in the beginning, alſo their returning again on the 5th day.

Query, If Mr. Coale had been blooded largely on the return, whether it might not have removed his complaints immediately, and prevented the ſucceeding apoſtemation of his knee.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, *October* 21.

A GENTLEMAN at Henley, writing to his friend in London, October 14, ſays, "I cannot help taking notice to you that I dined yeſterday with

gentleman, who ſaid he had not travelled ſo little as 30,000 miles to find the right heir to Mr. Selby's eſtate, and had at laſt diſcovered him to be a perſon in Aylesbury jail for debt; he had juſt then releaſed him, and put him in poſſeſſion of it." *(An eſtate of 4000l. a year muſt prove a very ſprightly alternative for a ſojourn at Aylesbury.)*

They write from Peterſburg, that a conſiderable number of opulent Jews have petitioned her imperial majeſty for an excluſive charter to form themſelves into a company for carrying on a trade by land, by the way of Tartary, to China and the Indies.

Nov. 1. A few days ago a country gentleman poſſeſſed of a ſmall eſtate, being quite tired of having attended at the levee of a certain great man for ſeveral years to no purpoſe, waited on his lordſhip to let him know he would give him no further trouble, as he had juſt got a place; my lord ſhook him by the hand, and told him he was extremely glad of his ſucceſs, greatly apologizing for not having had it in his power to reward him according to his merit; at the ſame time enquiring what preferment he had got, on which he replied, in the York machine, my lord—I ſecured it yeſterday, and ſhall ſet off to-morrow morning, your lordſhip having entirely cured me of ambition.

Nov. 5. By the lateſt accounts from Peterſburgh it appears, that the empreſs, heartily tired of the ſtate of ſlavery ſhe finds herſelf in, from her connections with the two German courts, is reſolved to terminate her diſputes amicably with the porte.

The Bedford party ſeems daily to gain ground. This, ſays a correſpondent, portends no good to the premier.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland, by ſupporting a ſteady execution of the laws, and at leaſt a *ſeeming traite* of candour in adminiſtration, has much enhanced the value of his own dignity, which makes him equally reſpected in private.

Nov. 4. The duke of Grafton, it is ſaid, ever ſince he has been out of office, has applied very cloſely to the ſtudy of the Engliſh laws and government, and that now he is a moſt accompliſhed ſtateſman; therefore whenever Lord North reſigns, he is to ſucceed him, and will give the public reaſon to ſay very different things of him from what they have hitherto ſhid. However ſtrange this may appear we are told 'tis fact.

The tea tree is become ſo far naturalized to our climate, that, at the preſent time, there is one of them in full bloom in the open ground at Mr. Gordon's nurſery at Mile-End.

By a private letter from the Eaſt-Indies, there is advice, that the viceroy of Manilla has at preſent an army, or, more properly, a militia, of well diſciplined black troops in Spaniſh pay, to the amount of 13,000 foot, and 7000 horſe.

The Pruſſian ambaſſador not meeting with ſuch a ſatisfactory reception in a late conference as he expected, thought fit to throw out a menace of returning home abruptly; to which he was anſwered with great indifference, "Sir, you have certainly a right to go when you pleaſe, but remember, when once you have ſet out, you are not to return again."

Nov. 6. We have it from very reſpectable authority that the Iriſh abſentee bill is ſtopped. The miniſter, apprehenſive of a moſt formidable oppoſition, and dreading an union of the Bedford, Rockingham, and Shelburne parties, has deſiſted from a meaſure which could not be proſecuted but at the expence of his downfall. In conſequence of this change of ſentiment, the bill will not paſs the Iriſh houſe of lords, nor pay a viſit to St. James's for the ſanction of majeſty.

It is ſtrongly reported, that the Iriſh abſentee bill was a meaſure adopted by the Bedford faction, to render the preſent premier odious, and by exciting an oppoſition of the firſt families to force him to an immediate reſignation.

A plan is ſaid to have been lately ſuggeſted for entirely aboliſhing the vice-admiralty courts in America, and to eſtabliſh, in the room thereof, officers for the tranſaction of naval buſineſs upon a more general plan.

Nov. 13. The council which was to be held yeſterday at St. James's, is poſtponed till further notice, on account of the abſence of the miniſters.

The king of Pruſſia has very lately revived his old claim on the court of London, viz. of the money due to him at the concluſion of the laſt peace; and in ſuch terms, that there is not the leaſt doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover, next ſpring, at the head of his troops; which when a certain patriotic nobleman heard, he ſaid, he did not wonder at it, but was rather ſurprized he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his miniſter at our court, with the convulſed ſituation of our affairs, and the feebleneſs of our miniſtry.

A gentleman of the law in Clement's inn has undertaken for a wager of 500l. to walk from York to London and back again in the ſpace of ſix days; the diſtance is 403 miles. Several thouſand pounds are betted, and he ſets out on this extraordinary journey on Monday morning next.

An additional gold furnace has lately been put up in the Tower, ſo that there are now three furnaces at work which melt three courſes each, that is, gold ſufficient for the coinage of 27,000 guineas daily.

A few days ſince, a fair Venus, who had greatly involved herſelf in debt, and was afraid of an arreſt, went to a public houſe not far from Wapping, where ſhe found a ſmart young ſailor, a native of Ireland, to whom ſhe made her addreſſes. The bargain was agreed on for a ſuit of new clothes to go to church in, five guineas, and all matrimonial expences. A licence was immediately taken out, and they were accordingly married. Jack enjoyed four nights of his ſweet Dulcinea, when he went on board, and then took an everlaſting farewel; and the lady then told her creditors they might ſue her huſband for payment.

Nov. 15. The archbiſhop of Lemburg, prince primate of Poland, who lately died at Warſaw, has left his whole fortune, which is very conſiderable, to his Poliſh majeſty.

The lords of the admiralty, it is ſaid, have given orders for ſixteen ſail of the line, completely manned and victualled, to be ready to rendezvous at Spithead the 10th of February next.

They write from Liſbon, that a Portugueſe man of war arrived lately in the Tagus from a cruize, who had, about ſixteen leagues off the rock, met an Algerine xebeque, mounting twenty guns; they both at firſt hoiſted Engliſh colours, but upon drawing nearer each other, ſtruck them and diſplayed their proper colours; upon which the Portugueſe man of war ran out her lower tier, and poured a broadſide into the Algerine, which ſunk her, and moſt of the crew periſhed.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the livery of London, that John Roberts, Eſq; of king's arms-yard, Coleman-ſtreet, intends to offer them his ſervices to ſucceed the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, as members, if it ſhould appear to be the ſenſe of the livery, merchants, and traders, at the meeting advertiſed for to-morrow evening.

On Tueſday morning laſt a duel, with ſword and piſtol, was fought at the back of Montague-houſe between two city barbers. A difference of opinion happening between them the evening before, they agreed to determine it in this manner. Being met, it was propoſed that they ſhould turn back to back, walk ten paces, then turn and fire: one of them, however, walked on five paces, when he fired, and wounded the other in the left arm, who immediately turned round, and, after firing his piſtol without effect, run up to his antagoniſt, and uſed his fiſts ſo dextrouſly, that he cloſed his eyes, while his ſword ſlept peaceably in its ſcabbard. One of theſe heroes lives in St. Martin's-le-grand. It is worthy of remark, that one was armed with a broad and the other with a ſmall ſword.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The effects of the conduct of the late viceroy is ſeverely felt by the Earl of Harcourt, who has not yet been able to carry one motion in parliament; our patriots are reſolved now to tent our wounds to the quick. The moſt execrable curſes are pronounced againſt Lord Townſhend by both parties. Our members, notwithſtanding the mean opinion you folks at the helm have of them, have ſome abilities and great honeſty; and we all know what thoſe things will effect. We expect a thorough reformation here, which has been much wanted."

Saturday morning a private board was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe in the admiralty, at the breaking up of which a packet was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all ſpeed to the Britiſh admiral in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin, that an act is intended to be paſſed this ſeſſion, laying a heavy penalty on Iriſh artificers going into foreign ſervice, and on thoſe who engage them.

In conſequence of orders from the war-office for the augmenting his majeſty's marines to fifty-ſix men in each company, ſeveral recruiting parties are gone in different parts of the country for that purpoſe.

A gentleman lately arrived from Morlaix, in France, informs us, that while he was at that place he converſed with ſeveral Engliſh ſhip carpenters, every one of whom told him they had double wages paid them to what they had received when in the Engliſh dock-yards, and that there was a great demand for ſhip carpenters; ſuch encouragement given by the enemies of Great-Britain, ought to awaken the attention of thoſe in power.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, that on Sept. 7, two Tartars arrived there by way of couriers, from the army of the grand vizir, whoſe diſpatches are yet unknown; but as they were inveſted with the ſword paſhee, or caftan, it is ſuppoſed that their meſſage was of great importance: the divan inſtantly aſſembled with all the miniſters of ſtate, the chiefs of the military, and the grand ſignor perſonally preſided; they aſſembled two ſucceſſive days, by which circumſtance the people there judged that peace was near at hand, and that it was the ſubject of their deliberations.

B O S T O N, *Dec.* 23.

The dealers in tea in this town and in Charles-Town have agreed to the total excluſion and diſuſe of that article, until a repeal of the revenue act may take place, they have determined not to purchaſe nor receive any on commiſſion after the 20th day of January.

The conſignees of the tea having applied to the governor and the council, praying, that meaſures might be taken for the landing and ſecuring the tea, until they could be at liberty openly and ſafely to diſpoſe of the ſame, or until they could receive directions from their conſtituents; his excellency laid the ſame before the council, who excuſed themſelves from interfering in the matter, as they might become reſponſible in caſe of accidents.

Dec. 27. We hear by two veſſels yeſterday, that capt. Loring's brig, being the 4th veſſel with tea for this place, was ſeen burning on Saturday laſt at Cape Cod. We have not yet heard what has become of the deteſted tea.

N E W - Y O R K, *Jan.* 6.

We hear that Mr. Chamier, brother to Anthony Chamier, Eſq; ſecretary to the right hon. lord viſcount Barrington, will ſucceed Robert Leake, eſq; as commiſſary of proviſions.

The ſhip Nancy, capt. Lockyer, with tea on board, on account of the hon. the Eaſt India company, failed on the ſame day with the ſhip Ducheſs of Gordon.

By capt. Maſon, who arrived here on Saturday laſt, in ſix days from Charles-Town, we are informed, that capt. Curling having entered his ſhip, loaded with dry goods, and the hon. the Eaſt India company's tea, and proceeding to land the former, the officers of his majeſty's cuſtoms ſeized the veſſel; but the collector, like a gentleman of true ſenſibility, promiſed the inhabitants that he would not ſell any of the tea until he received advice and inſtructions concerning it from London.

After all the inveſtigations and reſearches into the occaſion of the fire laſt Wedneſday, at Fort George, it has been impoſſible to account for its riſe. It broke out in the council chamber, and all the partitions in the houſe being of wood, the deſtruction became general in an inſtant. The loſs ſuſtained in this melancholly ſcene, in caſh, plate, and jewels, is ſeven thouſand pounds ſterling at leaſt, over and above many public, and all the governor's private papers; for nothing eſcaped the flames, ſave ſome kitchen furniture. One life was loſt, a ſervant girl about 16 years old, named Elizabeth Garret, who, after being awakened, and appriſed of her danger, loitered behind to ſecure ſome covering, ere ſhe attempted an eſcape; but unhappily ſhe was prevented by ſuffocating columns of ſmoke, which were rapidly followed by the inexorable fire. Mrs. Patterſon threw Miſs Patterſon out of a window, and preſently followed herſelf; a ſoldier (named Stone) of the royal Welſh fuſileers, caught them; the latter received no injury, the former, though conſiderably bruiſed, is ſince much recovered.

A N N A P O L I S, JANUARY 20.

On Saturday laſt departed this life, Mrs. Paca, wife of William Paca, eſq. of this city; a lady of a moſt amiable character: the moſt affectionate wife, tender parent, ſincere friend, and indulgent miſtreſs; her piety, humanity, charity, and benevolence, gained her the love and eſteem of all ranks of people; on Monday evening, her remains were depoſited in the vault of her ancient and worthy family. At this laſt ſad office, the generous tear, which flowed from every eye, could not be reſtrained by the moſt manly fortitude, as the laſt tribute to the memory of one of the beſt of women.

C U S T O M - H O U S E.

C L E A R E D.

Schooner Sophia, John Budd, for Virginia.
Ship Nancy, James Burrow, for Milford.
Brig Betſey, John Foſſey, for Galway.

January 19, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good new three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen and ſtable, ſituate in Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore-town, about half way between the market-houſe and the river. The houſe is in very good order and remarkably well built, with a good cellar under it, 27 feet front, by 36 feet back, two rooms, with a large hall in the lower, and three rooms on each of the upper floors; the lot on which it ſtands is in fee ſimple. Time will be given for one third of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with ſecurity if required. Application to be made to William Weſtbay, living on the premiſes. w3

January 19, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A New three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore-town, oppoſite the houſe of Dr. John Stevenſon, the houſe is 20 feet front, by 35 feet back, two rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under it. The lot on which it ſtands is in fee ſimple, and runs 100 feet from the ſtreet to an alley which is 24 feet wide; 'tis in the beſt part of the town for a ſtore, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchaſe money, on giving bond with ſecurity if required. For further particulars enquire of Robert Walſh living on the premiſes.

IF John Owen, who came from England, in the ſhip Diana, Capt. William Montgomery, maſter, in the month of October or November, 1770, be now living, and will apply to his Brother Hugh Owen, ſhoe-maker, ſucceſſor to Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 8, Grace Church ſtreet, London, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. w3

January 12, 1774.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Benjamin Hance, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

3w SAMUEL HANCE, executor.

January 15, 1774.

THE land on Rhode-river, advertiſed ſome time ago by Nathaniel Waters to be ſold at public ſale, will be ſold on Monday the fourteenth of February, if fair, if not, the next fair day. The ſale to be on the premiſes, when the terms will be made known by

3w NATHANIEL WATERS.

Queen-Anne's county, Kent-Iſland, Dec. 20, 1773.

TAKEN up a few days ago by the ſubſcriber, near Love-Point, on the weſtern ſide of Kent-Iſland, a large ſkow, about forty-three feet long, and eleven feet wide, has an iron chain in her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MASON.

Piſcataway, Jan. 1, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Carne, in Piſcataway Town, on the third Monday in March next, agreeable to an act of aſſembly,

THE following tracts or parcels of land, lying within a mile or two of the ſaid town, adjoining to each other, viz. part of Hawkins's lot, 184 acres; Something, 49 acres; Merry-Thought, 40 acres; part of God's-Gift, 117½ acres: the whole containing 390½ acres of good well timbered land; good orchards of peaches and apples, and other conſiderable improvements; likewiſe 16 acres of land in the ſaid town of Piſcataway, being part of a tract of land called Hazard and Never Fear, with conſiderable improvements on it. And on the fourth Monday in March next will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Peter Croft's in Frederick-Town, part of a tract or parcel of land called John and Priſcilla, containing 62½ acres. I ſhall attend two days preceding each day's ſale, on the ſaid lands, in order to ſhew them to the purchaſers. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, upon giving bond and unqueſtionable ſecurity, to

ts GEORGE F. HAWKINS.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber's ſalary being leſſened in value almoſt one half by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it neceſſary for the ſupport of his family and other purpoſes, to join to his miniſterial office ſome other buſineſs. He has therefore opened a grammar ſchool at his houſe in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their ſons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the beſt manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greateſt care taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Piſcataway, Jan 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with materials for carrying on the ſtaymaking buſineſs, hopes for the encouragement from ladies and others for their orders for ſtays, which they may depend on having executed in the beſt and neateſt manner, neweſt faſhion, and on the ſhorteſt notice. The buſineſs being carried on under the direction of Richard Littlemore, who carried on buſineſs for Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis for ſeveral years, and theſe laſt ſeven years for Mr. Alexander Ferguſon, and of late for his widow in London-Town,

CHARLES LANSDALE.

N. B. I ſtill continue to ride as a by-poſt from Leonard-Town St. Mary's county to Annapolis, orders may be left at the following places, viz. Leonard-Town; Mr. James Jordan's; Wiccomoco; Chaptico; Newport; Allen's Freſh; Port-Tobacco; Upper Marlborough; Queen-Anne; Bladenſburg; George-Town; at the Printing-Office, Annapolis; with Mr. Levi Grooms, poſt-rider from Frederickſburg to Annapolis; and at the ſubſcriber's houſe, Piſcataway; at which places the ſtays will be left agreeable to direction. C. L.

St. Mary's county, Jan. 1, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Hawkins and O'Neill being diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons that have any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of William Hewitt, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts legally proved as they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſame, are required to make ſpeedy payment to prevent further trouble.

w3 JANE HEWITT, Adminiſtratrix.

Prince-George's county, December 31, 1773.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a certain Alexander Bell, who anſwers in every reſpect (except his height and the great coat) the deſcription given of Joſeph Anderſon, by Thomas Ennals the 3d. Bell is very near if not quite ſix feet high: has on, a new dark coloured knap ſurtout coat, a jeans coat without lining, and buttons covered with the ſame; a clouded knit pattern jacket, buttons covered with the ſame; country dreſſed leather breeches, yarn hoſe, very good ſhoes, with ſcolloped Pinchbeck buckles; a very good caſtor hat almoſt new, London made, and cocked faſhionably; two old white ſhirts, a new check ditto; his hair is naturally black, but is now about half mixed with gray, and he wears it looſe, though it appears juſt long enough to tie. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him from.

2w RALPH FORSTER, ſheriff.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.

ARRIVED in the ſhip Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarſe ſalt, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, if taken from the ſhip's ſide. Alſo a few pipes and quarter caſks of the very beſt Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime coſt and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

January 6, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber at the requeſt of ſeveral gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the beſt liquors of all kinds and other neceſſaries, to keep tavern in the houſe formerly Ann Middleton's. As the houſe is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence ſhall be wanting in him to have every article of the beſt quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, ſhall be his conſtant endeavours.

Thoſe perſons, who have any account againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately, and thoſe who are indebted to it, are requeſted to ſettle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon intereſt, with good ſecurity.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendſhip, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the ſouth ſide of Magotty-river, within five miles of Annapolis; Alſo a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north-ſide of Magotty-river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully ſituated on the river, with ſome cultivations and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leaſes, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indiſputable. W WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.

THE following perſons are committed to my cuſtody as runaways.

JOHN CLARK, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, a dark complexion, has on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and oſnabrig trouſers, ſays he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly, near Newport, in New-Caſtle county, Penſylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſlim made, a dark complexion, he has on two ſpotted flannel jackets, and has been a ſailor.

JOHN SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a blue coat, and oſnabrig trouſers.

JOHN LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſtout made fellow, but appears to be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, freſh complexion, has on a bloſſom coloured coat and waiſtcoat, and ſays he formerly lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Penſylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confeſſes he is a ſervant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frederick county, near to Col. Creſop's.

Their maſters, if they have any, are deſired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert Maberly Eſq; coach and herald painter, and varniſher to their majeſties and the royal family; propoſeth (under the direction of Joſeph Horatio Anderſon, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varniſhing and guilding; as well plain as in the moſt decorated taſte. Alſo painting in freſco, cire-obſcure, decorated ceilings for halls, veſtibules, and ſaloons, either in feſtoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, guilding and burniſhing in the neateſt manner. As well houſe-painting, in diſtemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend on his ſpeedy execution: which he flatters himſelf will ſoon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, ſent or directed to Mr. Anderſon, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

December 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis, the property of the late Capt. James Reith, whereon are a neat brick dwelling houſe, a good ſtone kitchen, and ſundry other valuable improvements. For terms apply to

5w JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid James Reith, are deſired to make payment by the laſt of January next, otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued to March court. J. W. Ad.

Dorcheſter county, December 6, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber having a negro man committed to his cuſtody as a runaway while he was ſheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himſelf James Green, and ſays he came from Antigua; and the ſaid negro being ſtill in his poſſeſſion, declares his maſter to take him away,

tf DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.

December 14, 1773.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday laſt, a ſervant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, one frock of dark coloured fuſtian, waiſtcoat of the ſame, new buckſkin breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall-pox. The indenture he ſigned in London was given up to him and a diſcharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in conſideration of his former ſervice, wages after the rate of ten ſhillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, December 13, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC,

ALL gentlemen and ladies that paſs from Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may depend on the beſt uſage and good accommodations for horſes,

By the public's moſt humble ſervant,

tf ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

May 20, 1773.

In purſuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Meſſrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the ſubſcribers, in truſt for the payment of their debts in the manner in the ſaid deed expreſſed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other ſpecialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-firſt day of February next, to meet the ſaid creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the ſaid province of Maryland, for the purpoſe of receiving their claims in writing againſt the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforeſaid, and releaſes of the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all thoſe of the ſaid creditors, who ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſignify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to releaſe and acquit the perſons of the ſaid John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in conſideration of the benefits and advantages the ſaid creditors are to receive under the ſaid deed, on or before the ſaid twenty-firſt day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the ſaid truſt deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS,

THOMAS STONE,

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Annapolis, December 7, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber being poſſeſſed of more houſes and lots in this city than are neceſſary for the accommodation of his own family, is willing to diſpoſe of one or more of them to any perſon that is willing to purchaſe. For further particulars enquire of

tf JOHN CAMPBELL.

Rock Caſtle, December 16, 1773.

ALL perſons having claims againſt John Morton Jordan, deceaſed, late of the city of Annapolis, are deſired once more to bring in their accounts legally proved immediately, that payment may be made. Sundry perſons have at different times told me that they have claims againſt the eſtate, for tobacco ſhipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any ſuch legal claims) to bring them in; this is to give them notice, that the adminiſtrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceaſed's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that thoſe who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the adminiſtrator not liable for any debts of the deceaſed that may hereafter come againſt him. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought againſt them to the next court, without exception.

8w REUBEN MERRIWETHER, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with reſpect to his effects in this province only.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.